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is one of the very difficult stars on his list. The approximate magnitudes of the two components are 4½ and 5. The major semi-axis of the relative elliptic orbit of one around the other is 0″.4, and the period of revolution is a little over eleven years. The present distance between the components is less than 0″.2, in position-angle 260°.

One of the components — probably the component whose spectrum is the stronger in the blue region — is a spectroscopic binary. κ *Pegasi* is therefore a triple star of more than usual interest. The shifting of the lines in the spectrum, as observed with the Mills spectrograph, have furnished the following velocities of one component, with reference to the solar system:

Dates.	Velocity.
1896, Aug. 31	-43^{km}
1899, July 17	-41
1900, Aug. 6	$+35$
" 7	$+27$
" 8	-16
" 12	$+35$
" 21	-45
" 22	-34

The variation in the velocity was discovered from the third plate. The period of rotation of the bright component around an invisible companion is about six days.

Changes in the appearance of the spectrum have been noted, but I have not yet determined their nature.

On account of the closeness of the two visual components, it is impossible to secure their spectra separately; and for this reason I am not able to state which visual component is the spectroscopic binary.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

A NEW PLANETARY NEBULA.

While examining Comet *b* 1900 (BORRELLY-BROOKS) with the 12-inch telescope on the evening of August 31st, I found D.M. +83° 357 (9.4^{m}) to be a small nebula instead of a star. An examination with the 36-inch telescope on the following night showed that the object was a nebulous star or very small planetary nebula. The nucleus is stellar, of about 10½ to 11 magnitude, and is centrally placed in a round nebulous envelope which is between 5″ and 6″ in diameter. The nebula as a whole is about as bright as a 9.5 magnitude star. A 13-magnitude star precedes 14.8″ in 263°. The position of the nebula for 1855.0 is $12^{\mathrm{h}}\ 29^{\mathrm{m}}\ 10^{\mathrm{s}}$, +83° 21.8″ (B. B. VI.).

R. G. AITKEN.